Vol. X X XIX ... No. 11,911.

A RINGING VETO.

THE VETO SUSTAINED BY CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LISTENS TO A MESSAGE ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL INTENTLY -THE BLUNDERING MAJORITY NOW WELL

WHIPPED AND BADLY DEMORALIZED. The President sent to the House of Representatives yesterday a veto of the Legislative bill. The veto was on account of the political clauses in the bill. The House listened with great attention to the message. The Republicans applauded it vociferously. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto by a vote of 112 to 91, not two-thirds in the affirmative. The Democrats are greatly demoralized, and it is thought that the appropriation bills would be promptly passed to-day if they should be reported. The comment of leading members of that party is unfavorable to holding another caucus.

THE DEMOCRACY CONFUSED. PEERING REMARKS MADE IN THE HOUSE, BUT THE PARTY APPARENTLY CAPABLE OF NO OTHER

EFFORT AT PRESENT - THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE-COMMENTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Although the veto message of the President returning the Legislative Appropriation bill had been expected for several it received greater attention in the House while being read to-day than either of the messages which preceded it. More members were in their seats this morning than had appeared in the House for several days. When the Clerk began to read

the message the members suddenly lost the languid air that has lately characterized them. Conversation ceased, and with few exceptions all listened closely to the reading. The message was not long enough to weary the

House. Toward its conclusion the passages referring to the frauds that were committed in New-Fork City in 1868, and the extracts from the reports of Congressional committees thereon, and on the election of 1876, elicited appliause among both Republicans and Democrats. When the clerk consluded the reading of the message there was loud and continued applause on the Republican side. Some of the Democrats indulged in jeering remarks; and one Democratic member who had been begged the newspaper reporters to suppress. He need not have feared that any decent newspaper would have printed the expression he used. Mr. McKentie, of Kentucky, and several other Democrats sareastically asked for a second reading of the mes-The House refused to pass the bill by a vote of

112 to 91, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Inquiries made among Democratic members of the House immediately after adjournment to-day as to their future course, elicted the fact that the party s very badly demoralized and disorganized. A dislinguished Northern Democratic Representative being asked when a caucus would be held, replied that he did not know or care, and that he thought Congress might as well go home.

An equally distinguished Southern Representative in reply to the same question, replied " We are not going to hold another caucus at all. What do we want of another caucus ?"

Mr. Mills, of Texas, said he did not know what course the Democrats would pursue. He is in favor of passing the appropriation bills before fix-

favor of passing the appropriation bills before fixing any date for final adjournment, but he said that he is no longer taken into the councils of his party and does know whether it will hold another caucus or what it will do.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he had no idea what step would next be taken. These are fair examples of the replies of about fifteen members gathered this afternoon and evening, and a majority of the fifteen are influential members of the party.

It is almost certain that if a vote on the appropriation bills, without any riders or restrictive causes whatever, could be taken in the House tomorrow, they would pass, such is the state of demoralization into which the party has been thrown by recent events.

THE UNEXPECTED MR. COX. THE MEMBER FROM NEW-YORK WALTZES UPON THE SCENE WITH A REMARK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 29.-Mr. S. S. Cox states that it was no surprise to him that the President quoted from his report on the New-York City elections in 1876. Mr. Cox has already in type ready for print, under general leave granted April 17 last, a speech on that report, in which he has endeavored to show that the election in 1876 was exceptionally good. The speech is to be out in to-morrow's Record. In it Mr. Cox shows that when the fairness of that election was challenged by General McDougall the committee was raised. The majority was 52,000 Democratic in New-York City that year, and the committee reported it to be an almost perfect election. Mr. Cox says he is happy in having his report justified by President Hayes and the Republicans. His speech will show the reasons for believing that Davenport told the truth when he swore that in 1876 there was a fair election, but he contends that election was exceptional, there being nothing like it before or since for fairness. Mr. Cox thinks it a felicity to have his remarks go out with the veto. There is a pithy sarcasm in the quotation of the President from the report referred to, which is acknowledged by all, but it does not seem to strike Mr. Cox that because Davenport was good one year, he was good before 1876

TEXT OF THE VETO.

CONGRESS REFERRED TO THE PIRST VETO FOR THE OBJECTIONS TO "RIDERS."

To the House of Representatives: After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Govern ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I herewith return it to the

House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval; The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate the money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several civil departments of the Government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate \$18,000,000 This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the Government-Legislative, Executive and Judicial. If the bill contained no other provisions, no objections to its ap-

proval would be made.

It embraces, however, a number of clause's relating to subjects of great general interest, which are unconnected with the appropriations which it provides for. The objections to the practice of tacking general legislation to appropriation bills, especially when the object is to deprive a coordinate branch of the Government of its right to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to House bill No. 1, which was returned to the House of Representatives on the 20th of last month. I regret that the objections which were then expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade from this renewed incorporation of general enactments in an appropriation bill, and that my constitutional duty in respect of the general legislation thus placed before

me cannot be discharged without seeming to delay. however briefly, the necessary appropriations by Congress for the support of the Government.

Without repeating those objections, I respectfully refer to that message for a statement of my views on the principle maintained in debate by the advocates of this bill, viz.: that "to withhold appropriations is a constitutional means for the redress" of what the majority of the House of Representatives may regard as a "grievance."

JUST WHAT IS AIMED AT.

The bill contains the following clauses, viz.: And provided further, that the following sections of And provided further, that the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, namely, sections 2.016, 2.018 and 2.020, and all of the succeeding sections of said Statutes down to and including sections of said Statutes down to and including section 2.027, and also section 5.522, be and the ame are hereby repealed. And that all other sections of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, special deputy marshals of elections or general deputy marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any election, and prescribing their duties and powers and allowing them compensation, be, and the same time are hereby repealed.

It also contains clauses amending sections 2,017, 2,019, 2,028 and 2,031 of the Revised Statutes. The sections of the Revised Statutes which the

bill, if approved, would repeal or amend are part of an act approved May 30, 1870, and amended February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." All of the provisions of the above named acts which it is proposed to this bill to repeal or modify relate to Congressional elections. The remaining portion of the law which will continue in force after the enactment of this measure is that which provides for the appointment by a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of supervisors of elections in each election district at any Congressional election on due application of citizens who desire, in the language of the law, to have such election guarded and scrutinized. The duties of the supervisors will be to attend at the polls at all Congressional elections, and to remain after the polis open until every vote cast has been counted, but they will "have no authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof." The part of the election law which will be repealed by the approval of this bill includes those sections which give authority to the supervisors of elections "to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballet," and all the sections which confer authority upon the United States marshals and dep-uty-marshals in connection with the Congressional

clections.

The enactment of this bill will also repeal section 5,522 of the Criminal Statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at the Congressional elections. This section protects supervisors and marshals in the performance of their duties by making the obstruction or the assaulting of these officers or any interference with them by bribery or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against bribery or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against

bribery or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against the United States.

The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. The supervisors with the authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections will be left; but there will be no power to protect them or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the National elections will remain—the substance will be gone. The supervision of the elections will be reduced to a mere inspection, without authority on the part of the supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the supervisors is the permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control—whatever by the United States over the Congressional elections.

A STATE RIGHTS VIEW DENIED.

A STATE RIGHTS VIEW DENIED.

The passage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the States alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are and can be no such elecmoralization into which the party has been thrown by recent events.

It is strongly believed that the reason a caucus is port held is because a dangerous family 10w is feared; and it is more than suspected that the same influence prevents even the Joint Caucus Committee from attempting to agree on any course of action. That committee is, however, according to the statement of one of its members this evening, booked to hold a meeting next Saturday, and an effort will then be made to reach a conclusion.

M. S. Cox says he thinks two separate bills, one repealing the election law, will be passed and offered to the President. This opinion, he says, is based on the action of the last caucus, which required this to be done.

THE INEXPECTED MR. COX.

THE INEXPECTED MR. COX. tions as National elections, and that the existing

shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislatu thereof; but the Congress may at any time by la make or after such regulations except as to the place choosing Senators.

A further provision has been since added, which is embraced in the Fifteenth Amendment. It is as

OHOWS:
SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States
o vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United
states or by any State on account of race, color, or precious condition of servitude.
SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate logislation.

Under the general provision of the Constitution (Section 4, Article 1) Congress in 1866 passed a comprehensive law, which prescribed full and detailed regulations for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States. This law has been in force almost thirteen years. In pursuance of it all of the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality is not called in question. It is confidentially believed that no sound argument can confidentially believed that no sound argument can be made in support of the constitutionality of Na-tional regulation of senatorial elections which will not show that elections of members of the House of Representatives may also be constitutionally regu-lated by the National authorities.

The bill before me itself recegnizes the principle that the Congressional elections are not State elections, but National elections. It leaves in full force the systing stante under which supervisors

elections, but National elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute under which supervisors are still to be appointed by National authority to "observe and witness" the Congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens who desire Isaid election to be "guarded and scrutinized." If the power to supervise in any respect whatever the Congressional elections exists under Section 4, Article 1 of the Constitution, it is a power which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is paramount and supreme and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry it into effect.

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, an essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eight years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials and convictions have been bad in the courts of the United States in all parts of the United States in all parts of the United States in all parts of the United States and their courts of the United States in all parts of the United States in all parts of the United States and the courts of the United States in all parts of the U

Union for violations of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

EXCELLENCE OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

If it is urged that the United States election laws are not necessary, an ample reply is furnished by the history of their origin and of their results. They were especially prompted by the investigation and exposure of the frauds committed in the City and State of New-York at the elections of 1868. Committees representing both of the leading political parties of the country have submitted reports to the House of Representatives on the extent of those frauds. A committee of the XLth Congress, after a full investigation, reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the City of New-York alone in 1868 votes east in the City of New-York alone in 1868 was not less than 25,000. A committee of the XLIVth Congress in their report, submitted in 1877, adopted the opinion that for every one hundred actual voters of the City of New-York in 1868 one hundred and eight votes were east; when in fact the number of lawful votes cast could not have exceeded 88 per cent of the actual voters of the city. By that statement the number of fraudulent votes at that election in the City of New-York alone was between 30,000 and 40,000.

These frauds completely reversed the results of

was between 30,000 and 40,000.

These frauds completely reversed the results of the election in the State of New-York, both as to See Fifth Page.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL NEWS.

A SPLINTERING OF SPEARS BY BLAINE AND HILL IN THE SENATE-OTHER INCIDENTS AT THE CAPITAL. In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Blaine made a statement to show that a large number of Southern men are occupying seats in Congress in whose districts fewer votes were cast than are cast in the districts of Rhode Island. Mr. Hill was irritated and replied to Mr. Blaine, and almost gave the lie. Mr. Blaine retorted effectively. In the House, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, charged that the reporters had garbled a speech of his. Senator Kellogg has discovered that his enemies have gone to Louisiana with blank subpænas to scour the State for witnesses against him. A request has been made for an investigation of the Ocean National Bank of New-York. Testimony was taken by the Wallace Committee yesterday about the New-York marshals.

MR. BLAINE GIVES HILL A CHANCE. HE ASKS THE SENATOR IN DEBATE A FEW POINTED QUESTIONS ABOUT POLITICS IN THE SOUTH-HILL INDIGNANT, BUT NOT IN A FLAYING

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, May 29 .- One of the last pieces of literature from the reading of which one would look for highly dramatic effects is the Congressional Directory, yet the dry little pamphlet proves to be full of possibilities. Mr. Blaine gave a short reading in the morning hour yesterday from its pages with good general results upon the Democrats, bringing Senator Hill, of Georgia, to his feet with remarkable promptness.

To-day Mr. Blaine repeated the operation. Senator McDonald had made some allusions to the small voting population of Rhode Island. Senator Blaine retorted by pointing out several districts in Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi and other States in which the total vote for the present members was only about one-third or one-half that of the Rhode Island districts. He referred inquiringly to the significant fact that in these districts in the outh, as shown by the Directory, no Republican bad been put in nomination, while by the Directory

of two years previous there was shown to be in each of these districts many more Republicans than the total number of votes now recorded.

Senator Hill again waxed wreth. He said the insinuations of the Senator from Maine were without foundation in truth. He intimated that the Senator from Maine was knowingly misrepresenting the facts.

Senator from Maine was knowingly misrepresenting the facts.

Mr. Blaine had merely asked an expianation of facts which appeared in the record, but he drove them home with a few brief sentences, and allowed the matter to go over. Probably the same little book will supply further material for inquiry.

Mr. Hill, it may be said, has not yet begun to "flay Blaine alive," and has not explained some developments in his own record which are inconsistent with the claims of Unionism set up in his recent great speech.

MR. SAULSBURY UNFAIR. HE ALLOWS SPOFFORD TO GO TO LOUISIANA WITH

BLANK SUBPLENAS TO BUNT UP WITNESSES WITH-OUT GIVING KELLOGG NOTICE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- It will be remembered that the whole spirit of the Democratic argument in favor of reopening the Kellogg-Spofford contested election case was found in the alleged fact that Mr. Spofford had found new evidence which be wished to submit. This fact was presented time and again in the Senate as the answer to the claim by the Republicans that the case was res adjudicata. kable admission has now been made by Mr. Spofford to the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that he has no new evidence, but only has a new charge, in support of which he hopes to obtain evidence.

The original charge was that the Legislature which elected Mr. Kellogg was not the legal Legislature of Louisiana. The new charge is one of bribery. Mr. Kellogg received eighty-three votes, and seventy-nine was a quorum of the

Kellogg has sent a letter to Mr. Saulsbury, in which he says that the stipulation by which Spofford induced the committee to go shead was Spofford induced the committee to go shead was that he would only summon about fifteen witnesses to sustain the charge of bribery. Mr. Keilogg assumed that Spofford could give a list of the witnesses that he intended to summon. He says he now learns that Mr. Spofford does not know what witnesses that he intended to summon. He says he now learns that Mr. Spofford does not know what witnesses he wants to examine, and that therefore he has been armed with a most extraordinary power to go to the State of Louisiana and hunt up witnesses, and to prove his allegation that out of the whole Legislature there were five members brived. Mr. Kellogg asks that blank subpœnas be given to him also. He asks it now because Congress is likely to adjourn soon, and he does not wish to leave the one-sided testimony that Mr. Spofford will endeavor to produce unanswered during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Spofford, whose initials are H. M. S., is now briefly referred to as "Pinafore." There is music in the case he is working up which is likely to surprise him.

BLOUNT ATTACKS THE REPORTERS. SPEECH OF HIS GARBLED-THE DIFFICULTIES OF REPORTING IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BEAR GAR-

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Mr. Blount, of Georgia, created quite a breeze in the House this afternoon by a charge that one of the official reporters had garbled a short speech he delivered yesterday, so that he was represented as saying things that were exactly the opposite to what he did say. He folowed this up by a remarkable assault upon the official reports, which, he said, are in many respects grossly inaccurate. He charged that some member of the corps of official reporters is incompetent.

Representatives Casey Young, and Price, of Iowa, warmly defended the reporters, whose accuracy they said had amazed them.

It does not surprise those who have occasion to watch the proceedings that mistakes are sometimes made by the reporters. At times the confusion on the floor is beyond belief to one who has never witnessed it. A dozen members are sometimes on their feet at once, each vociferating in a different key, while the Speaker's gavel is vainly used to drown the voices of all and reduce the mob to order. Some speakers, too, are very difficult to follow, on account of their indistinct delivery, and Mr. Blount, who made the complaint to-day, is one of these. On almost every occasion he lashes bimself into a fury, and the newspaper reporters in the gallery long ago gave up all efforts to gather even an out-

world would be no great loser it none of his speeches were ever reported.

Mr. Blount is the gentleman who a year ago expressed his willinguess that the schools of this District should be closed rather than that Congress should take action upon a then pending measure in regard to them. It is safe to say that there is not an official reporter in Congress who is not the superior in attainments and intelligence of the gentleman who assailed them to-day.

THE MARSHALS AT NEW-YORK. THE MEN PERSONS OF GOOD STANDING-TESTIMONY YESTERDAY WHICH SATISFIED SENATOR KERNAN.

shals the very worst characters to be found in the slums of the metropolis. United States Marshal Payn and his chief deputy, Kennedy, were examined to-day. They produced full lists of the 1,300 deputy marshals who were appointed to serve at the last election, giving their residences and business. They explained the method by which the officials were selected, showed the kind of recommendations required, and proved to the evident satisfaction of the Committee that men of standing and probity had in all cases been selected. Nothing was brought out with which the public is not already familiar. Senator Kernan seemed to be highly pleased with the result. He shook hands with the Marshal at the close of the proceedings, and said that he had never seen any reason to regret that he had voted for his confirmation. The witnesses were discharged.

CAUCUSES ENOUGH. MR. ATKINS OF THE OPINION THAT THE DEMOCRACY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 29 .- A rumor was current here yesterday afternoon that the Democrats had suddenly reconsidered their determination not to hold a caucus at present, and that one would be held this evening. Representative Atkins, Tennessee, who is a member of the Joint Caucus Committee, says that the rumor is untrue. No time has ever been positively fixed for another meeting of the Joint Canons Committee, and he said

IS NOT IN NEED OF ANY MORE AT PRESENT.

he did not believe that another Joint Caucus would be held for some time to come, if at all. For him-self, General Atkins said he thought the Democrats had held about caucuses enough. WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29, 1879. The Trensurer of the United States has decided that 4 per cent refunding certificates may be deducted by National banks in making up their semi-annual returns of the average capital subject to duty, the same as the law authorizes in the case of United States bonds. At the session of the Ways and Means Committee to-

day, Representative Felton, of Georgia, offered a resolution "that the Committee on Ways and Means will report to the House during this session of Congress, a bill to repeal the duty on all the saits of Cinchona, or Peruylan bark (quinine), with a recommendation that if pass." Mr. Frye, of Maine, made the point of order that, under the resolution adopted by the committee on the 20th inst., the committee could not entertain the resolution. On a vote of the committee the point was sustained.

Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Pendleton has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty as xecutive officer of the Alaska. Lieutenant Charles P. Shaw has been ordered to Newport, R. I., for instructions in torpedo service Lieutenant James M. Grimes is ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York, and Ensigns is ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York, and Ensigns John J. Newton and Dewitt Collman to the receiving ship Franklin. Lieutenant-Commander Felix McCurley has been detached from the command of the Fortune and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman William S. Hogg has been detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Alarm. Cadet Midshipmen Arthur W. Dodd, Henry C. Wacken-haw and Sellin E. Woodworth have been detached from the Lackawauna and ordered to examination for graduation. Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise is detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and placed on sick leave.

APPLYING FOR A RECEIVER.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE'S AFFAIRS-THE ATTOR-NEY-GENERAL EXPLAINS ITS CONDITIONS AND ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29 .- Application was made to Justice Westbrook to-day by Attorney-General Schoonmaker for the appointment of John W. Barrow of the City of New-York. The assets of the company are reported at \$3,000,000, and the liabilities at from \$5,700,000 to \$4,000,000. Among the assets is said to be \$1,100,000 worth of real estate, which the company has bought in on foreclosure suits on mortgages held by itself, and which real estate is encumbered. The death claimed that the Board of Directors under

It is claimed that the Board of Directors under which the deficiency occurred resigned last year, and the present board was selected, as it was thousing the company was solvent, to make an examination and see if it could not re on with its business. About a year ago it was reported that the company had about \$100,000 surplus. The Deputy Superintendent of Insurance found irregularities in the report, and compelled it to make up \$120,000. On the 2d of January last, another examination was made, and it was reported that the company had a surplus of \$238,322 37 over and above all its liabilities, and the amount necessary to refusive its claims. An examination was made by order of the Legislature by Deputy Superintendent McCall, and it was found that the expenses of the company during the past year were over \$1,000,000, and over \$600,000 above its income. A committee of the new directors made an examination while ended on the 15th instant, and the report was forwarded to the Attorney-General on Monday last, claiming that the assets were \$3,000,000 and the liabilities \$3,700,000.

At the hearing to-day Attorney-General Schoonmaker wanted the receiver appointed.

wanted the receiver appointed.

William Allen Butler, of New-York, wanted the case thoroughly examined, and thought the company should e allowed to proceed.

Matthew Hale, who appeared for the policy-holders,

Matthew Hale, who appeared for the policy-holders, wanted the matter adjourned to enable his clients to present their reasons to the Court why the company should not be put into the hands of a receiver, and at a later period said that if a receiver was to be appointed he would suggest the name of Juo. G. Farnsworth.

Hamilton Harris, who appeared for the Superintendent of Insurance, thought the Attorney-General would agree with him that Juo. W. Barrow was an unfit man to be appointed receiver of the company.

Mr. Knox, of New-York, said he objected to the appointment of Mr. Barrow as receiver of the company. If a receiver were to be appointed he suggested the name of Juo. A. Hardenburg, for many years vice-president of the company, before the bad management.

Justice Westbrook said he would read the papers over carefully during the day and evening, and send his decision to-morrow morning.

A STRANGE MURDER FULLY EXPLATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 .- Troy Dye, formerly Public Administrator of Sacramento County, and his partner in crime, Edward Anderson, were hanged at Sacramento to-day for the murder of A. M. Tullis last August. Last night Dye took leave of his wife, and this morning bade farewell to his children, father and brothers. For some time past he had behaved in a wild and violent manner, but as the day of execution approached he calmed down and preserved a rational demeanor.

At an early hour this morning a crowd gathered in the streets and on the top of buildings near the Court-House; but only officials, the spiritual advisers and representatives of the press were admitted to the courtyard of the prison. At 11:50 a. m. the prisoners were ordered to prepare for the scaffold. Anderson came from dered to prepare for the scaffold. Anderson came from his cell smiling and self-possessed, while Dye was so overcome as to require support. At noon the prisoners ascended the scaffold. Shrouds were drawn over them, and a clergyman read a statement written by Anderson, admitting the justness of the penalty and expressing a hope of redemption. Dve meanwhile grew weak and pale, and was nauseated twice, but remained quiet. The clergyman then began a prayer, the nooses were adjusted, the black caps drawn over the doomed men's heads, and at 12:13 o'clock the drop fell. The necks of both men were broken by the fail, and in fourteen minutes they were pronounced dead.

both men were broken by the fall, and in fourteen mines they were pronounced dead.

The murder for which Dye and Anderson were executed was the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the Pacific Coast. Dye was Public Administrator of Sacramento County. Tullis was an old bachelor residing at Grand Island, a short distance down the river from Sacramento City, who, by thrift and fragality had accumulated an estate of about \$50,000; and to get hold of this as Public Administrator, Dye planned the murder and had it perpetrated by Anderson and a man named Clark, a partner of Dye's in the saloon business in Sacramento.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—C. C. Bemis, Supervising Inspector of the 1st District, has overruled the inding against Captain Carrol, in the wreck of the Great Republic case, and restores his Beense.

case, and restores his Beebse.

SEEKING A NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 29.—Engineers have rived here to explore for a line of railroad through the Pe River country. It is claimed that a line through that seet would be 650 miles shorter than any other continental is A BANK EXAMINER IN CONTEMPT.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 29.—Orson Adams, bank examiner, has been brought here and held to answer to the charge of contempt of court, Adams is the officer who discovered the discrepances in the accounts of five, the cashier, but refused to obey a summens to appear in court.

but refused to obey a summents to appear in control.

ELECTION-SIN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ont., May 29.—The nominations for members of the Ontario Legiglature took place throughout the Province to-day. South Sincoe and Cornwall were the only two constituencies which elected members by accumulation, the former returning a Conservative and the latter a Reformer. The pointing takes place on Trursday next.

INCIDENTS OF THE LYNCHBURG FAIR.

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LYNCHBURG, Va., May 29.—The Spring Fair closed today. A trotting race, open to all, was won by beek-wright in 231. This is considered the fastest trotting that has ever taken place in Virginia. The Light Artillery lines under command of Captain F. T. Lee, one of the finest companies in the South, dred a salute, receiving encores on all sides.

AND ANCEL IN COAL

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Waliace inquest to-day did not supply the expected material for Democratic campaign speeches. It has long been intimated that an examination of the New-York election machinery would develop the fact that the Federal officials of New-York had selected for deputy mar-

THREE WAR VESSELS SUNK.

A NAVAL FIGHT IN THE PACIFIC. E PERUVIAN IRONCLADS INDEPENDENCIA AND HUASCAR ATTACK TWO CHILIAN VESSELS-DIS-

ASTROUS RESULTS FOR BOTH SIDES. Information comes by way of England that the Peruvian ironclads Independencia and Huascar encountered the Chilian wooden war vessels Esmeralda and Covadonga off Iquique, a port in the South of Peru. In the conflict the two Chilian vessels and the ironclad Independencia were sunk. The Chilians represent that the Peruvians made the attack in the absence of their two ironelads. The Independencia was the pride of the Peruvian navy, being the only great ironclad which it pos-

THE THREE VESSELS SUNK. THE INDEPENDENCIA A SEVERE LOSS TO THE PE

RUVIAN NAVY. LONDON, Thursday, May 29, 1879.

Information has been received by telegraph at Lloyds that an engagement has taken place off Iquique, Peru, between the Chilian wooden vessels Esmeralda and Caradonga and the Peruvian armorplated frigate Independencia. All three vessels sank. The Esmeralda was originally a Spanish gunboat. The Independencia was the most important vessel in the Peruvian Navy. Her armament consisted entirely of Armstrong guns, namely, twelve the fourth floor. The rope broke as he reached seventy-pounders, and two pivot guns. The latter

were 150 pounders. THE HUASCAR ALSO IN THE FIGHT. LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1879.

Details received from Chilian sources confirm the previous reports of the naval engagement off Iquique. The Peruvians made the attack during the absence of the Chilian ironelads. The Huascar took part in the battle and came out of it safely. Inquiry was made this evening of the Chilian Consul in London with regard to the battle. He confirmed the statement that the Peruvian turret-ship Huascar was also engaged, but he gave no other details

A CHILIAN VICTORY CLAIMED.

Chilian dispatches via Rio Janeiro, dated Santiago, May 28, report that the Chilian fleet repulsed the Peruvian fleet off Iquique.

MILITARY RULE IN RUSSIA. RESTRAINTS ON THE SALE OF ARMS-PASSPORTS REQUIRED.

LONDON, Thursday, May 29, 1879. A St. Petersburg letter in The Times refers o the strict consorship maintained there in regard to letters and telegrams, and adds:

letters and telegrams, and adds:

The minor dispositions and orders to the police are endiess. Little confidence is feit in the Army. The cases of insubordination and breaches of discipline brought before courts-martial are numerous. Most of the police orders concern the dwornless or house-door porters, who seem to be the only persons the Government has any faith in. They number about 30,000, and are selected principally from the peasant or mechanic class, and their withdrawal from regular pursuits renders it difficult to procure workmen, thus interfering with trade. The dwornle now holds sway in every house and street of St. Petersburg, and of every other large town. They are all ticketed with the name of the street and the number of the house to which they belong, and are being still further brought into order and efficiency by a special commission appointed for the purpose. There are vague rumors that many of them have been talking among themselves of leaving St. Petersburg in a body. At any rate there is reason to suppose the authorities see the instillity of forcing the householders to maintain such a mass op-idle men, and are thinking of behylably the system or of reducing it to normal

a body. At any rate there is reason to suppose the air thorities see the intility of foreing the householders to maintain such a mass or idle men, and are thinking of abolishing the system, or of reducing it to normal limits, in favor of an increased police force. Dealers in guapowder and firearms are subjected to great inconvenience. The police offices are full of arms taken from the inhabitants. It was found there were about two revolvers to each resident of St. Petersburg.

The strict enforcement of the passport system in the provinces has been producitive, perhaps, of more trouble than anything else, and of no little distress. Some of the factories are deprived of half their workmen, and these workmen of the means of subsistence, by being obliged to travel fifty or sixty versts to the chief town of their district in order to take out the necessary passport. Even the women and children, who formerly were not obliged to have special passes, are now compelled to submit to the same rule.

Altogrether, the living under exclusively military law here is perhaps werse than it was in Bulgaria during actual war; but although this state of things does not set lightly on many persons, there are still plenty who can find it in their hearts to enjoy themselves and make merry at the opening of the summer season.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

MESSINA, Thursday, May 29, 1879. The volcano of Mount Etna is in full eruption. Three new craters have appeared near the town of Randazzo, at the northwest foot of the mountain. Streams of lava are flowing down the western slope. Several villages are threatened with destruction, and there is great slarm among the inhabitants. The vol-cane presents a very imposing spectacle.

TRICHINOSIS IN AMERICAN SWINE. LONDON, Thursday, May 29, 1879.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, said that trichinosis had been discovered in some swine which had been imported from the United States and landed at Liverpool. An investigation was proceeding, and therefore he could not state what steps it would be necessary for the Government to take in the matter.

> YELLOW FEVER IN HAYTI. Paris, Thursday, May 29, 1879.

M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a dispatch from the Second Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince Hayti, which says : " Count Julien de Rochechouart, the French Minister, died of yellow fever two hours after he was attacked. His Private Secretary, and First Sec-retary of Legation are dead of the disease, and I my-self feel the first symptoms of it."

PAROLE AGAIN IN LUCK. LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1879.

The questions referred to the Stewards of the Epsom meeting whether Parole should, after his previous victories, run for the Gold Cup to-day with the ten pounds allowance as an American bred horse, has been decided in favor of Parole.

> THE PANAMA ROUTE ADOPTED. Paris, Thursday, May 29, 1879.

The Ship Canal Congress has adopted, by a vote of 98 to 8, the Panama and Limon Bay route. Mr. Appleton, one of the American representatives, voted for the scheme, but Rear Admiral Amman, of the United States Navy, abstained from voting. Commander selfridge, U. S. N., was absent. The Congress then closed its labors.

NEWPORT AIDS THE EXODUS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE, I

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29 .-- A meeting of empathy with the great negro exodus was held in this city to night. It was a success in every sense of the word. In the speeches which were made, the Democrats were given a sound shaking up for the great abuse which they have heaped upon the colored people of th South since the rebellion. A liberal collection was taken up. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and com mittees were appointed to raise subscriptions. A large number of the members of the Legislature were present. The following are two of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the Supreme Creator and his providences, and that he causes all things to work together for good and therefore we bow reverently to his decree in taking from us William Lloyd Garrison. his decree in taking from us William Lloyd Garrison.
Still we, as colored men, cannot suppress a sigh or stop
the flowing of a tear, for he was to us a true friend and
a defender in time of need, because he worked, sacrificed
and imperilled his life in vindication of our
liberty and of our rights. We further
lament his death as a common ettizen, for the country
has had taken from it a citizen so exemplary in all respects that in his death the nation sustains an infinite
loss. Resolved, That the survivors of his family have our

AN ANCIENT SUIT FOR BAGGAGE.

Cyrus H. McCormick, on March 11, 1862. applied at the Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Rathroad for cheeks to Chicago upon several trunks. He was told that he must first procure tickets. Before he returned with the tickets the baggage had been checked and was already on the train. He was then informed that an additional sum must be paid for an extra amount of baggage. He replied that he considered this an extortion, and demanded the return of his property, but was told that it could not be separated from the other baggage on the train. Mr. McCormick would neither travel on the train with his family nor pay the extra amount demanded. The second night

afterward the trunks, which had been carried to

hicago, were burned at the depot there.

Mr. McCormick some time afterward brought action or the recovery of the value of the contents of the for the recovery of the value of the contents of the trunks, which he estimated at \$5,477, of which about two-thirds were for diamonds. Judge Sutherland, when the case was tried before him in the Supreme Court, in 1868, charged the jury, as matter of law, that there was a conversion of the plaintiff's property by the railroad company at Philadelphia. The jury placed the damages, including interest, at \$10,660. The General Term agreed with Judge Sutherland in the charge, but the Court of Appeals was divided. Two judges held that as matter of law there was a conversion; two the Court of Appeals was divided. Two judges held that as matter of law there was a conversion; two judges held that there was not, and two held that that issue should have been submitted to the jury. Judges Donohue presided at the second trial in 1877, without a jury, and rendered judgment for 816,431. Argument upon the second appeal was had before the General Term yesterday. Mr. De Costa argued on behalf of the railroat company that there was no conversion; he was opposed by W. A. Beach for the plaintiff. Decision was reserved.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IMPRISONED IN A BURNING HOTEL. THIRTY-FIVE PROPLE INJURED AND EIGHT BURNED TO DEATH.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 29 .- About 2 o'clock his morning a fire was discovered in the lower floor o the Washington House in this place. The flames rushed up the stairways, completely cutting off all escape besides the regular boarders, nearly all of whom were empelled to escape by climbing down the porch piliars Several of those who escaped in this way sustained bed clothing, and attempted to escape in that way from the third floor, and he is now lying in a very critical condition. A child of the agent of the Camberland Valley Railread, while elimbing down the porch from the fourth floor, fell, and is supposed to be be fatally injured. Two bodies have been found in the ruins, burned to a crisp. One of them is that of L. Troxell, of Camberland, and the other one is anknown. There are six persons missing, and are all supposed to be burned and buried in the ruins. Fifteen persons were seriously injured from falling, and about twenty slightly injured. The Washington House was a brick building, four stories bigh, with a parch ramping along the front of each story. The origin of the fire is not known.

NARROW ESCAPES IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire was discovered at midnight, Wednesday, in the grocery store of the Caykendall Brothers sounded, but before the arrival of the engines loud cries were heard from the persons living over the store, who were nearly smothered with the smoke. A Mrs. who were hearly smothered with the smoke. A Mrs. Clement and her four children and the family of Georga McKnight were rescued from the windows. The stock in the grocery store was damaged to the extent of \$3,000. There was \$2,500 insurance on the contents of the store. The origin of the fire is unknown. In going to the fire truck No. 2 was overturned by coming into contact with a wagon. Tillerman Higgins was thrown to the ground and badly hurt.

DIVINITY STUDENTS GRADUATED.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual commencement of the General Theoogical Seminary of the Episcopal Church was held last evening in Trinity Chapel in West Twentyfifth-st. Bishop Potter and Bishop Seymour conducted the services. Essays were read by members of the graduating class as follows: "Principles in Church Music," by Joseph D. Herron; "The Preparation of the World for Christianity," by William

paration of the World for Christianity," by William W. De Hart, and "Centralization a Law of the Church," by William B. Frisby.

The members of the graduating class were then called to the chancel rail and were presented with testimonials by Bishop Potter. The honorary degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology was conferred on each of the following: The Rev. Messrs. A. P. Diller, Layton Parks, William Richmond, and Joseph Toggets; and Charles F. Whittemore. The McVickar prizes were awarded as follows: F. T. Gailor, Greek Alumni; William C. Maguire, Ecclesiatical History.

The following are the names of the members of the graduating class:

the graduating class i Babcock, E. J. Brockway, A. B. Buck, G. A. De Hunt, F. W. De Hunt, F. W. Draper, J. B. Eastman, G. W. Frisby, W. B. Gatlor, F. T. Harrison, W. C.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

BAPTIST AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. SARATOGA, May 29 .--- The Baptist American Stickney, of Washington, presiding. S. S. Cutting, corresponding secretary, read his report for the past year. The receipts were \$217,093; the expenditures, including loans of the church edifice fund, \$207,350; increase of receipts over last year, \$41,884. The debt has been diminished \$14,835. The general results of the missionary work have been satisfactory. The cooperation of Eastern and Western conferences in Ger nan work has resulted favorably. The work among Scandinavians and French Canadians has been end aging, and among the Indians the results have been good. The resolution of last year relative to missions among Freedmen was only carried into effect in February Eight schools are maintained for freedmen, and a school established by freedmen at Selma, Alabama, has been

aided.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, from the Committee on the Union of the Various Women's Missionary Organizations, reported that the committee had been consulting with the representatives of various organizations, and with their full assent reported a resolution advising that all the organizations disband and form a new one, with its headquarters in New-York, to pursue the work they were now engaged in. The report was adopted.

BALTIMORE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, May 29. - In the Episcopal Diocesian Convention to-day, the regular committees submitted their reports. After the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Gholson

mittee on the State of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Gholson read a sories of resolutions strongy condemning the tractice of confession. A motion to table the resolution was defeated, and a warm discussion ensued.

The Rev. Mr. Atbert, of Montgomery, proposed a canon forbidding the use of any form, ceremony, ritual or ornaments in the worship which are not prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer and the rubries in the diocese of Maryland. A second section makes a violation of the canon anofence to be tried and punished by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, in conjunction with the bishop. He proposed a reference of the paper to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to report upon it as early as practicable. A motion to table the proposition for reference was rejected—yeas, 46; mays, 50. The motion was discussed at length. At a late hour the question of reference was not disposed of.

THE REPORT ON THE RIOT BILL BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 29 .- The House Riot Bribery Committee made a report to-night in which it announces the conclusion that the following named persons have been guitty of corrupt solicitations of members of the Legislature in connection with the Pittsburg Riot bill: Reprenection with the Pittsourg Riot bill: Representative Rumberger, of Armstrong County, and Smith and Petroffe, of Philadelphia; W. H. Kembie and ex-Representative Charles B. Saiter, of Philadelphia; Alex. W. Leisenring, of Carbon; Josse R. Crawford, of Blair, and Chris. Long, of Camberland Counties. The report is unaccompanied by any recommendation, but it is understood that a resolution of expulsion in the cases of Rumberger, Smith and Petroffe will be offered next week.

WORK FOR HONEST MONEY IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 29 .- The Executive Comnittee of the Honest Money League resolved at a meeting to-day to make a thorough canvass of the State and organize in every county.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH A SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE AND FUNDS.
St. Louis, May 29.—Sheriff Fenn had the safes of
M. Goldsolt & Co. opened this alternoon. About \$2,000
worth of jewelry was found in one and a lot of old papers in
another, but nothing was discovered throwing any light on
Goldsolf's connection with the Broadway Savings Bank.

Goldsol's connection with the broadway savings cases.

MONTHEAL, Ont., May 29.—The directors of the Mechanics' Back say the action of the Molsons Bank came upon them by surprise, as no warning had been given that the latter institution would decline in there advances. Buck-traine effecting 75 cents on a dollar to-day for the Mechanics'

DAYLON, Olno, May 29.—T. C. Packard, a tenor in the Carl Rosa opera troope, was found in this city this morning in a deranged state of mute. He was taken to the station-house; there his identity became known. He had on his person whose found jeweily, mostly and other vasuables to the amount of several thousand dollars. Telegrams were sent to his friends. He left Boston about a mount age, for Chichmath, and was to have been marrie in a few days to Miss Julia Gaylord, isading sopratio of the Rosa troupe, who returned from Europe with Fackard a few months ago. His condition is regarded as critical.